

CHINA MAIL

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BIG SPEED-UP IN DEMOBILISATION

Three Millions To Be Released by June Of Next Year

80,000 A Week Before Christmas

LONDON, OCT. 3. THE GOVERNMENT'S DETERMINATION TO RELEASE AT LEAST 3,000,000 MEN AND WOMEN FROM THE SERVICES BY JUNE 1946 WAS EXPRESSED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE IN A BROADCAST LAST NIGHT.

THE GOVERNMENT, HE SAID, INTENDED TO KEEP TO THE PRINCIPLE OF RELEASE BY AGE AND LENGTH OF SERVICE, WHICH HAS BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE MEN AND WOMEN IN THE SERVICES AS FAIR AND REASONABLE. THE GOVERNMENT HAD ALSO GIVEN ITS PLEDGE TO DEAL EQUITABLY BETWEEN THOSE AT HOME AND THOSE OVERSEAS.

TORTOISE AND THE HARE

There is a "terrific jam" of officials bound for Hong Kong at Colombo, a new arrival from Ceylon told the "China Mail" yesterday. Most of them were scheduled to travel to Hong Kong by air. Our informant used the "slower" sea route and very few of the 200 who were in Colombo when he left have yet arrived.

VINDEX REACHES SYDNEY

SYDNEY, OCT. 3. H.M.S. VINDEX ARRIVED IN SYDNEY TO-DAY CARRYING REPATRIATED INTERNEES AND PRISONERS OF WAR FROM HONG KONG.

There were huge crowds out to greet the ship. Sydney was naturally chiefly interested in the 126 survivors of the 2/21st Victorian Regiment, under Lieut-Colonel W. J. R. Scott, D.S.O., who put up such a valiant fight against the Japanese at Ampon in 1942.

Of the original 1,200 men, only 126 officers and other ranks survived the battle and prison camp conditions.—Reuter.

ARREST OF ISODA

Kandy, S.E.A.C. Headquarters, Oct. 3.

Lieutenant-General Isoda head of the Japanese organisation whose aim was to inspire subversive activity in India and the Indian Army, has been interrogated at Bangkok by Intelligence Officers of the Allied Forces.

Lieutenant-General Isoda tried to set up a fifth column in India and among his interpreters were allied officers, who had been countering the work of his organisation during the war.

After his examination, he was flown to Singapore, where he is being detained.—Reuter.

STILL HERE

The "Highland Monarch" did not sail yesterday, but the length of the postponement could not be ascertained last night. Some of the passengers were allowed ashore. Rumour had it that the vessel might not sail until Friday.

CEASE FIRE AGREEMENT

Kandy, S.E.A.C. Headquarters, Oct. 3. It was announced officially here yesterday that an agreement for a "cease-fire" order in French Indo-China has been reached at a meeting between the French Authorities and the leaders of the Annamite independence movement. The order became operative last evening.—Reuter.

Japanese Cabinet May Resign

TOKYO, OCT. 3.—A RESHUFFLE IN THE JAPANESE CABINET MAY BE EXPECTED IN THE NEAR FUTURE. IT WAS HINTED HERE LAST NIGHT, WHEN THE JAPANESE HOME OFFICE, THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE MINISTRY OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD CONFIRMED THE REPORTS THAT THE CABINET IS PREPARING TO RESIGN EN MASSE.

The Allied Command yesterday demanded a full accounting of Japanese production in military terms as well as an inventory of "excess" stocks in government hands. Complete information was also demanded on the annual production of arms, ordnance, ammunition and automotive equipment for the years 1941 to 1945.—Reuter.

VAMPIRE'S TEST

London, Oct. 3. The new naval plane Vampire did over 500 miles an hour on test to-day. She carries four heavy guns, and bombs or rockets.—Reuter.

Germany's Food Shortage Headache

LONDON, OCT. 3. PAINTING WHAT HE CALLED A "SOMBRE PICTURE" OF GERMANY NOW FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY SAID HERE YESTERDAY THAT IT WAS NOT PART OF HIS PLAN TO PAMPER THE GERMANS. HE SAID: "THEY BROUGHT THIS DISASTER UPON THEMSELVES AND THEY MUST FACE THE CONSEQUENCES. ON THE OTHER HAND I AM NOT PREPARED TO SEE WIDESPREAD FAMINE AND DISEASE SEEP THROUGH EUROPE, AS IT INEVITABLY MUST IF WE ALLOW HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS OF GERMANS TO DIE."

Stressing the difficulty of food distribution and the bad harvest in Germany, Field-Marshal Montgomery said there was only one solution—to import food into Germany. They would not import any foodstuffs if the world was short of supply, if they could possibly help it. Field-Marshal Montgomery added: "To prevent the spread of epidemics, they must keep up the minimum of standard of nutrition in Germany."

"They must also feed the miners in the Ruhr if Western Europe was to get any coal this winter."

LOGICAL THINKING

Referring to the re-education of German youths as the "most important long term obligation," Field-Marshal Montgomery said: "Preliminary investigations have shown that the average German boy or girl has almost forgotten to think logically. They can only repeat catch-words and slogans without any idea as to what they really mean. Their standard of knowledge is abysmally low."—Reuter.

An Unfinished Symphony

LONDON, OCT. 3. THE FATE OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS—AND OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN ITS PRESENT FORM—IS EXPECTED TO BE DECIDED WITHIN THE NEXT FEW HOURS AS THE BIG FIVE MEETING FOR MANY HOURS MADE STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO FIND A WAY OUT OF THE DEADLOCK WHICH KEPT THEM UP TO TWO O'CLOCK (G.M.T.) THIS MORNING.

HEAVY-EYED AND WEARY MINISTERS RETURNED TO THE CONFERENCE TABLE AT TEN O'CLOCK (G.M.T.) THIS MORNING AFTER AN EIGHT HOUR RECESS AND SAT WITH M. MOLOTOV AS CHAIRMAN UNTIL 12.30 P.M. THEY RETURNED AT 2.00 P.M. AND MET UNTIL 3.00 P.M. UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER, MR. WANG SHIH CHIEH. NO POSITIVE RESULTS WERE ACHIEVED AND LATER IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE COUNCIL HAD BROKEN UP.

The Foreign Ministers of China, Russia, France and United States are leaving for home to-day to report to their governments on the breakdown of the Council of Five. The fundamental cause of the deadlock, which has occupied the big five during every session since the week-end, is Russia's insistence that the Balkans peace-making be narrowed down to Britain, Russia and the United States, thus leaving out China and France.

Reuter's correspondent earlier stated: "The discussion of possible forms of compromise again occupied the Council of Foreign Ministers when it met this morning under the presidency of M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissioner."

REITERATION. "Apparently, the negotiations have advanced little beyond the stage they reached last Saturday, though it is said that each of the delegates is becoming more practised in the statement of his own viewpoint."

"So far, M. Molotov is still taking his stand on literal in-

stance on the procedure laid down at Potsdam, which, according to the British standpoint, was superseded by later plans, worked out when the Ministers first met at Lancaster House.

"So far, no suggested compromise has proved successful and the conference would have broken down long ago were it not for the fact that no delegate cares to take the final responsibility for terminating the meeting."

"The fact that the ministers have felt obliged to go on trying to achieve an agreement is a testimony to their fear of disappointing public opinion all over the world, in its desire for peace."

GRAIN OF COMFORT. "The failure of the present session to produce anything of the most meagre results has been apparent for nearly a fortnight. But it had been hoped that after more careful preliminary work, the next session might prove more fruitful."

"If the Foreign Ministers cannot produce any sort of final agreement, the future of both the Council and of international co-operation in the present form will be jeopardised."

"The only grain-of-comfort that remains is the dogged persistence with which the Foreign Ministers have continued to meet. They have already spent sixty hours in a fruitless discussion of protocols and communications.—Reuter."

UP TO THE END. The United States Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes, one of the leading figures in the Council of Foreign Ministers session which has just ended, said to-night: "There was considerable agreement. The differences which developed were explored in a spirit of conciliation and there is good reason to believe that with continued patience and understanding on all sides, an agreement on essentials can be attained."

"We are determined upon that outcome," he concluded.—Reuter.

Atomic Bomb Secret

Washington, Oct. 3.—The secret of the United States plans to safeguard the atomic bomb as means to keep world peace is believed to have been given to Mr. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, before he boarded the R.M.S. Queen Mary at New York yesterday for his third visit to London since the war.

Following Mr. Mackenzie King's visit to the White House on Monday for a two-hour private conference with President Truman, the belief has been strengthened that Canada would play an influential part in any control organization to be set up to ensure that the atomic bomb will be an adequate insurance against war.—Reuter.

FALANGISTS MURDERED

Madrid, Oct. 3. Two high officers in the Falangist organisation were shot dead last night when five armed men broke into the offices in the heart of Madrid bent on assassination. It is believed to be the work of an underground organisation working against Franco.—Reuter.

BIG THREE MEETING URGENT

WASHINGTON, OCT. 3. THE POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER MEETING OF THE "BIG THREE" AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT IS BEING SERIOUSLY DISCUSSED IN WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS HERE, FOLLOWING THE FAILURE OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN LONDON.

Sources, which consider such a conference a necessity, if the world is not to be split up into two animosity ridden blocs, foresee the initiative for such a move coming from London rather than from Washington or Moscow.

President Truman was quite categorical last week to the effect that there are no plans for another meeting between himself, Prime Minister Attlee and Generalissimo Stalin. The American press to-day prominently displays accounts of verbal and personal clashes at the London conference.—Reuter.

JOHN MOVES SWIFTLY

San Francisco, Oct. 3. Events move swiftly these days. John Brewer was married to-day. Two minutes later, he was drafted for service. Two minutes later, he was given three days' leave of absence to proceed on his honeymoon.—Reuter.

MR. JINNAH'S VEILED THREAT

Bombay, Oct. 3. Mr. Jinnah has cabled to Mr. Attlee protesting against the "unwarrantable encroachment" envisaged in President Truman's letter on Palestine, and adding that any attempt to appease international Jewry in this manner would earn the resentment not only of the Moslem Arabs but of Moslem India.—Reuter.

EARLY RELEASE

Canberra, Oct. 3. Mr. Forde told the House of Representatives to-day that an Australian who had been a prisoner of war for 60 days or more would be eligible for immediate discharge from the Services.—Reuter.

LIVERPOOL IDLE NOW POSSIBLE

London, Oct. 3. Seven miles of the Merseyside docks are now at a standstill in consequence of the extension of the unofficial Birkenhead dock strike. Over 16,000 men are now affected.—Reuter.

LATEST NOTICES

MARKETING OF FISH

1. The Hong Kong Wholesale Fish Market will be opened to registered buyers on October 5th for the public auction of fresh and salt fish at Kennedy Town Market instead of Central Market as previously announced.
2. DAILY TIMES OF AUCTION
Fresh Fish 4 a.m. to 9 a.m.
and 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Salt Fish 6 a.m. to 10 a.m.
and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
These times may be altered subsequently.
3. Under the Marketing of Fish Regulations, permits will be necessary for the sale of fresh fish and for the import or export of wholesale dealing in dried or salt fish.
4. Permits, which are free, may be obtained from the officer in Charge Fisheries (Civil Affairs) 2nd floor, Mercantile Bank Building, Queen's Rd. Central, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.
5. REGISTRATION
Intending buyers of fresh and salt fish at the Hong Kong Wholesale Fish Market must first register at the Kennedy Town Market or at the Fisheries Office at the Mercantile Bank Building and not at the Central Market as previously announced in the press.

G. A. C. HERKLOTS,
Officer in Charge Fisheries
(Civil Affairs).

3rd October, 1945

CIVIL AFFAIRS
ADMINISTRATION, CENTRAL
EXECUTIVE BRANCH

A limited supply of the following vegetable seeds will be available to local residents with private gardens:

Spring Onions
Tontien Cabbage
Tomatoes
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Peas

Applications should be made to the Botanical and Forestry Section, 1st floor, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building.

T. R. ROWELL,
Colonel,
Central Executive Branch,
Hong Kong, October 3rd, 1945.

H.K.V.D.C.
REPARATION NOTICE

All next of kin now in Hong Kong whose husbands, etc., were prisoners of war in Japan are very strongly advised in their own interests to defer departure from Hong Kong until such time when the final destination of their husbands, etc., can be ascertained.

E. N. THURSBY,
MAJ. & ADJT.,
Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps.

NOTICE

All Printing Establishments in Hong Kong or Kowloon who to accept printing orders for immediate delivery, should register at once with the Controller of Printing, South China Morning Post Building, 1 & 3, Wyndham Street.

F. P. FRANKLIN,
Controller of Printing.

FAR EASTERN SHIPPING
AGENCIES

The office of this Agency has now been established on the Ground Floor of Union Building (Connaught Road side) in the premises formerly occupied by the C.P.R. Telephone Nos. Manager 27964 & General Office 24049.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are still in a position to meet all our patrons' demands for STATIONERY, PAPER, DRAWING & SURVEYING MATERIALS & IMPLEMENTS & ENGINEERING & ARCHITECTURAL REFERENCE BOOKS.

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CHINA MAIL

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Telephones: 22112 & 24354
Editor: W. J. Keaton, Esq.

ENGAGEMENT

The engagement is announced between Mr. H. W. E. Heath, Hong Kong Police, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Heath, of Worthing, Sussex, and Joan Mildred Critchett, daughter of Mrs. R. A. Wadson and the late Lieut. F. Critchett, R.N.

FAIR RENTS

Housing is on priority to become one of the Colony's most vexed questions. Already it occupies a foremost place in many minds: on the one hand, of tenants faced with exorbitant rent demands; and on the other, of landlords unable to evict undesirable tenants, or 'squatters' who decline to pay any rent at all. Between these particular extremes there is a whole range of variations. And this is only the beginning. Within a few months, as the normal population begins to flow back in increasing numbers, as the gap between the supply of habitable European dwellings and the demand widens, as it is certain to do, the extreme scarcity is bound to be reflected in rents unless legislation by regulation is introduced to keep the situation within the bounds of control. That some such legislation is imperative goes without saying. The landlords expect it. Tenants, present and prospective, clamour. Legally, it is understood, the pre-war ordinance conditioning a landlord's right to eviction and controlling the rents of existing tenants, remains in full force. Such has been the upheaval, however, that by itself, it is hopelessly inadequate for the task in hand. The old evil of sub-letting is going to rear its head. When re-conditioned houses become available they will be outside the scope of any existing legislation. There are good landlords, and bad landlords, and the bad landlord is the most rapacious of all animals. Unless the scope of control is extended and rationalised by 'fair' rent tribunals, an era of exorbitant rents can hardly be avoided. Moreover, such tribunals could do valuable work in the nearer future. In the eternal clash between landlord and tenant, the landlord sometimes has right upon his side. To-day, he argues with some cogency that the cost of living is high, and that he has a claim to enjoy increased earnings from his property to meet those costs. Not just now, when a standstill on 1941 offers a breathing-space for study of the problem as a whole, but perhaps in a few months, his claims may be entitled to scrutiny, again the proper function of a 'fair' rent tribunal. With houses likely to change hands in considerable numbers by the summer of next year, the labours of such tribunals might indeed be heavy. But something needs to be done, and if it is to be done, it must be imposed, or at least announced, in the very near future. The right time for action is as quickly as possible, for every month of procrastination will increase the difficulties.

ROYAL VISIT TO
BRUSSELS

Brussels, Oct. 3.
The British King and Queen will make an official visit to Brussels on June 19, 1946, the Brussels newspaper 'La Lanterne' said to-day. The newspaper said the visit was scheduled for two months after the Belgian elections scheduled for next year.—Associated Press.

NOTICE

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers and Appraisers, have resumed business at their former premises—No. 2, Connaught Road, Central, 2nd Floor. Telephone No. 20224.

EMPEROR HIROHITO UNIQUE
Would Abdication Be Best Course?

The Declaration of Potsdam, the opening move in the final assault upon Japan, made no mention at all of the Japanese Emperor. This was deliberate. Washington officials emphasized the omission in comment which was broadcast to the whole world. Including Japan. Japanese advisers seized on this point where the atomic bomb and the Russian declaration of war, added to the cumulative destructive allied bombardments from air and sea brought them to a decision to surrender.

On August 10th the Japanese Government indicated its willingness to accept the Potsdam terms, provided that they did not "compromise any demand which prejudges the prerogatives of His Majesty the Sovereign Ruler." This appeared to be asking much more than the authors of the Potsdam Declaration had meant or could allow. The Allied reply made it clear that from the moment of surrender the authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the State "shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers." According to the Japanese News Agency, when this answer was considered at a Cabinet meeting in the Imperial Palace on August 14 the Emperor said that, although opinions might be divided on the subject, he thought the Allied reply recognized the authority of the Emperor as Sovereign Ruler.

CLAIM TO SOVEREIGNTY

This looks rather confusing. The position can hardly be said to have been made clearer by the terms in which the Japanese finally signified their acceptance of Allied demands. In point of fact the dignity of the Emperor, now brought before the attention of the whole world, stood out in the Japanese statement more markedly than ever before. According to Togo's message, the Emperor had issued an Imperial Rescript regarding Japan's acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration; he was prepared to see that his Government and the Imperial General Headquarters sign the necessary terms for carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration; he was also prepared to issue orders required by the Allied Supreme Command for the execution of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. Each time the reference is explicitly to a document which makes no mention of the Emperor. Members of the Government may chafe (as indeed they have) at the Emperor's remains and is convinced that the Allies will continue to recognize him as sovereign ruler. Despite many rumours of abdication he seems to be cast for the role of ensuring that his "good and loyal subjects," defeated by the enemy, shall do what is necessary to meet the consequences of the mistakes. In his address to the nation, the Emperor revealed himself as the guardian of his people's welfare and of the trust bequeathed by his Imperial ancestors. On a grand scale the situation might be compared to a police-court scene in which a man of good family listens while evidence is given against his son and the judge passes sentence

where-upon the father stands security for the boy and sees that the line is paid. This spectacle is no unusual in international affairs that it is well to consider it further.

THE THREE GROUPS.

From the seventh century A.D. Japanese society was divided into three groups; the Imperial Clan, which claims to have provided emperors in unbroken succession ever since Jimmu, descendant of the Sun Goddess, came to the throne in the seventh century B.C.; the other Divine Clans, who traced their ancestry to mythological gods not so eminent as the ancestors of the Imperial line; and the Stranger Clans, who could not claim descent from the gods of Japan but had been incorporated into the nation.

Even without appealing to mythology, the one Imperial dynasty can certainly claim an antiquity greater than that of any other ruling house. During these days of utter bewilderment this undisputed pre-eminence and prestige gives to the Emperor a significance which to the armies of occupation as well as to the Japanese, is of the highest importance. The Emperor represents to his people the permanence, the unity, and the self-respect of the Japanese nation as no other person, group, or movement could possibly do.

First, then, as long as the Emperor remains, the Japanese nation is reassured as to its permanence. And reassurance on this point is badly needed by the Japanese people. Most of them had little dealings with foreigners. Many of them have been convinced that the foreigners are out to enslave and destroy them.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTOR

One psychological factor in the present situation needs to be remembered if we are to understand popular Japanese feelings at this moment—Japan has never in her long history been completely defeated before. She has admittedly failed at times in some of her overseas adventures; she has been "humiliated" by foreign Powers at international conferences. But the Japanese people have never before had to taste the bitterness of surrender of all their armed forces and occupation of their homeland. This is really an "unprecedented situation." In such circumstances the fact of the Emperor's action of heaven and earth, still on his throne, suffering with and for his people, is the only reassuring portent left. Governments change; but he who is above all Governments, the Japanese rock of ages remains.

Again, the intolerable fact of defeat will tend to a splitting apart of various groups in Japan, and only the Emperor can assure a government of even the semblance of united support. Some such unity is essential if the Allied occupation is to be even moderately successful. It is not always recognized how clanish is Japanese society. The men of Kyushu have a self-consciously different from the men of Honshu. The men of Hokkaido are separated by more than a strip of water from the others

There is no need to remind readers of the mutual recriminations which will be rife between representatives of the army, navy, industry, agriculture, professions, civil service and the rest. At a time like this, such clans and groups would fly apart with centrifugal force except for one factor, the Emperor. It is still open to doubt whether complete national unity will be preserved now the fact of surrender is being brought home to all, and when the effects of the atomic bomb, like a prodigious earthquake, have worn off a little. But there is no doubt at all that even the hope of unity would go if there were not at the centre that fly-wheel Japanese society the Imperial Person. It may be different in the more distant future, but such is the case to-day.

Thirdly, the work of the allied forces of occupation and our hopes for a settlement in Japan which is one condition of better times in Asia, could not be realized without the retention of some self-respect among the Japanese themselves. This self-respect is sufficiently preserved for the moment by the fact that Japan's enemies still recognize the Emperor as the supreme Japanese authority and that he it is who continues to lead the people through their darkest days.

A LIE PERPETUATED

Without enlarging on this last point, anyone concerned about future peace cannot help but record his deep dismay at the particular way in which the Emperor began to foster self-respect among his defeated people. The Emperor's first broadcast statement perpetuated a lie which is most sinister for the future. By reiterating that war was declared on America and Britain out of a sincere desire to ensure Japan's self preservation and the stabilization of East Asia, without any thoughts of infringing upon the sovereignty of other nations or embarking upon territorial aggrandisement, the Emperor may have been saving face, he was also impugning the whole moral foundation of the allied war effort.

By making the statement, repeated also by Suzuki, that Japan was defeated by "a new and most cruel bomb," the Emperor was preparing the way for the legend of a martyred nation. On the Japanese side was righteousness; on the allied side, superiority, science ruthlessly applied.

Unless the threat to universal peace implicit in this kind of propaganda is recognized and righted, the future course of Japanese history will be founded on a lie, and our position during the occupation will appear morally indefensible, nothing but military aggressiveness, to the Japanese people.

Instead of their willingly accepting that retribution which inevitably follows on the frustrated way of the aggressor and turning to a "better way," the Japanese people will do what they can to prepare themselves, their children and their children's children to achieve what will seem to them righteous revenge.—The Times.

Army Fire
Brigade
Turns Up

BRINGING WITH HER PERSONNEL OF THE R.A.F., R.A.S.C., R.I.A.S.C., R.A.O.C., AND AIRFIELD MAINTENANCE, AS WELL AS AN ARMY FIRE BRIGADE COMPANY, THE S.S. "TAKIWA" (CAPTAIN R. TRIMBLE) BERTHED AT KOWLOON WHARF YESTERDAY.

She came in on Monday and had attempted berthing the following day, but found the gale a little too much and had been forced to return to anchorage.

Service in the Mediterranean for two years, a personal bag of two "Jerries" shot down, and repatriation of Italian war prisoners are part of the "Takiwa's" war service record.

Almost exactly an year ago, she carried to Dunkirk the Free French Government of General Charles De Gaulle.

The "Takiwa", which is the rendering in some unknown language for "Lucky Duck", is a sister-ship of the "Talamba" and the "Tairoa". Both these sister-ships saw war service as hospital ships, the former, which had been beached locally in the big typhoon of August, 1937, being sunk after bombing off Salerno.

All three were on the Calcutta-Shanghai-Kobe run before the war, and were built primarily for the Far Eastern trade. The owners are the British India Steam Navigation Co., and the local agents are Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. Half-hospital and half-troopship, the "Takiwa" can accommodate 300 patients and carries a medical staff of six doctors, a matron, four sisters, three V.A.D. nurses and two lady welfare officers, beside an Indian hospital staff of 68.

She comes here from Bombay, and touched on route only at Madras and Chittagong.

Governor
Tours N.T.
Villages

REAR-ADMIRAL CECIL HARCOURT YESTERDAY MADE A TOUR OF THE NEW TERRITORIES STOPPING AT NEARLY ALL IMPORTANT VILLAGES ON ROUTE, TALKING OUT ABOUT CONDITIONS GENERALLY.

He was accompanied by Captain J. W. Grant, R.N. and Mr. J. Barrow, Civil Liaison Officer.

His Excellency commented at Tai-po, after visits to Tsun Wan, On Long, Kam Tin, among other places, that he did not think it was free rice that was wanted but supplies of rice for the villagers to buy. Currency shortage was also evident and His Excellency suggested, tentatively, that the establishment of credit for suitable persons might be considered.

R.A.F. BRINGS NEW CONCEPT OF WARFARE

Since the first day of 1944, when troop carrier operations were begun on the Burma Front, the Troop Carrier Command in South East Asia established a radical new principle of warfare. During the thousands of sorties the Command dropped millions of pounds of supplies to combat troops—often within rifle shot of the enemy. It carried Infantry and Artillery units many miles behind the Japanese lines.

When Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander in South East Asia, asked Lieutenant General George E. Stratemeyer to form an Allied operation air force for the war against the Japanese in Burma and South East Asia, General Stratemeyer set up the Eastern Air Command with four air arms under it. These consisted of a Tactical Air Force, a Photographic Reconnaissance Force, a Troop Carrier Command and a Strategic Air Force.

It was only logical to establish the Troop Carrier as a separate Force for, in the unique Burma war, air supply of ground troops has been an all important factor since 1942 when General Joseph Stilwell's retreating forces were maintained by Royal Air Force and United States Army Air Force aircraft during their march from Burma. The Command, as set up, comprised equal numbers of R.A.F., U.S.A.A.F. and R.A.F. Troop Carrier Squadrons in India. Regarded as one of the most skilful pilots in the theatre, General Old led many flights personally. He once headed a squadron of Allied Troop Carriers into the Arakan on a stormy day when several other Flight Leaders

turned back. That flight, on which ammunition and supplies were taken to an isolated British Division, is believed to have been the turning point in the Japanese offensive in the Arakan. British and Indian troops, sustained by air supply, fought their way out.

BY WING-COMMANDER
DICKSON

of an encirclement which threatened them with disaster; the Japanese offensive was turned into a Japanese defeat.

In January of that year, General Old's Troop Carrier Command began its career by dropping thousands of tons of supplies to the 14th Army. The effort was stopped up in February when the battle for the Ngakyadaung Pass reached its climax. The 7th Indian Division was encircled, and supplies could not reach them by road.

General Slim, Air Marshal Sir John Baldwin, the then Commander of the Third Tactical Air Force of Eastern Air Command, and General Old conferred with members of General Stratemeyer's Staff. The position at that time was really critical. They found the answer to the problem. Air Marshal Baldwin's Spitfires and Hurricanes were to provide top cover for General Old's C.47s and C.47s (Dakotas) which would attend to the supply job. A few hours after the message giving

details of the encirclement had been flashed to General Slim's Headquarters, the Transports were on their way for Fighter escort.

By day and by night they flew every conceivable commodity, from guns to newspapers to the troops. The 7th Indian Division and the Japanese were locked in a complex series of manoeuvres which resembled a game of chess. Each time the Japanese expected to checkmate the Allies, the Troop Carrier Command converted a Pawn into a Queen and made the Japanese run for cover. During this hectic period many Troop Carrier Pilots flew as many as 10 hours a day. As a result Troop Carriers' February tonnage far exceeded the January figure.

But behind the scene, in Lord Louis Mountbatten's and General Stratemeyer's Headquarters, an even greater job was being planned for Troop Carrier Command—the airborne invasion of Burma. It was the job of Troop Carrier Command to fly in the Carrier Command to fly in the majority of the British ground troops to airfields constructed behind enemy lines, after Colonel Phillip Cochran's Air Commandos had flown in the airborne engineers and built landing strips capable of accommodating the C.47s.

Some indication of the risks involved in the Japanese offensive against the Allies may be gained from the fact that, in March, the supply tonnage and the sorties flown by Troop Carrier Command were fifty per cent greater than in February.

In its operations over Burma, the Troop Carrier Command demonstrated a new concept of

warfare. In the past it had been considered a military axiom that the cutting of the lines of communication of a force doomed it to destruction. Encirclement is fatal. Troop Carrier Command proved repeatedly not only that it is practicable to supply an encircled force so it can function effectively against the enemy, but that it is possible to continue this process indefinitely. "TROOP CARRIER COMMAND'S OPERATIONS OVER BURMA PROVED CONCLUSIVELY THAT WITH AIR SUPERIORITY THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS ENCIRCLEMENT."

In other theatres Troop Carrier units have transported and supplied ground troops for short emergency periods, such as the Troop Carrier operations during the invasion of Sicily. Following the initial invasion or attack and the establishment of normal transport facilities by boat, train and truck, the units have reverted to their routine transport operations.

The India-Burma border, however, is a geographical freak, the walls of mountains running North and South between the two countries make normal methods of communication impracticable and, as a result, any warfare in that area became, from the aspect of Troop Carrier Command, a continuous operation.

Anglo-American cooperation in Troop Carrier Command paid a handsome dividend. It had been the savages of the fighting troops and their wounded on that battlefield of mountain, swamp, jungle and river.

Indian Troops In Blitz--And After

"THE STORY OF THE INDIAN TROOPS AND WHAT THEY DID DURING THE WAR AND THEIR SUBSEQUENT INTERMENT IN HONG KONG HAS YET TO BE TOLD."

"ALL I CAN SAY NOW IS THAT WHEN ALL THE INFORMATION HAS BEEN COMPILED, THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INDIAN TROOPS HERE WILL ADD ANOTHER BRILLIANT CHAPTER OF THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN ARMY WHICH HAS DISTINGUISHED ITSELF IN ALL THE MAJOR BATTLEFRONTS IN WORLD WAR II," SAID MAJOR KAMTA PRASAD, COMMANDING 2ND BN., 14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT (D.C.O.), IN A BROADCAST FROM Z.B.W.

Major Prasad said that when the war with Japan broke out his Regiment was stationed at the frontier. They were the first to contact the enemy and after a very stiff fight they put up an excellent rearguard action.

Speaking of conditions obtaining after the surrender of Hong Kong on that fateful Xmas Day in 1941, Major Prasad said that the Japanese were not slow in trying to convert the Indian troops. Early in 1942 the Indian troops were separated from their British officers and were told by the Japanese that as brother Asians, they would come in for "special consideration."

Divided into small parties, the Indians were scattered all over Hong Kong and Kowloon, while not a few were sent to Canton and Swatow, many escaping from these places into Free China.

"GRACIOUS RULE" When we surrendered, we wondered how the Japs would treat the prisoners of war," said Major Prasad. "Little was known by us of their behaviour and moral code. It was, however, not long before they began to show their teeth almost literally. Followers of Nazism and Fascism, plus their own fanaticism, they soon publicised their method of so-called 'gracious rule'."

"Although the entire Colony suffered under the many Nomas that ruled, certain communities shared the honour of receiving their 'special' attention. The Indian prisoners of war were one of the communities who were continuously at the reception end of this treatment of the Gendarmerie."

"The world 'special' as used by the Japs is well known to all in connection with the 'special undeclared war'. It was employed by the Japs to cover anything which was extra-legal and stood in the way of their military plans. The Indians were told that as brother Asians, they would receive special consideration and treatment at the hands of the Japanese. The troops were forcibly removed from their British officers early in January 1942, and were broken up into small parties and spread all over Hong Kong and Kowloon."

"Soon the Japanese began to unroll their intentions. First of all it was loud-mouthed propaganda designed to obtain the goodwill of the Indians. This having met with no success, they commenced to intimidate us. They planted the fifth columnists from outside in the camps. The death and destruction which was going on apace in the Colony could not but strike us, and we could never fall victims to their propaganda. The Japs however, decided to employ what they considered to be more 'gracious' methods—of beating, starving, torturing and then sending us as guests of the Gendarmerie at Stanley. They did their best to break down our morale by the most brutal and despicable methods—but they failed."

"The Japs then started dispersing the Indian prisoners over a wider area—Indian troops being sent to Canton, Swatow and Go Hu, from where many of our comrades escaped into Free China. These terror methods produced only opposition to the Japs, not submission. Many died from the effects of malnutrition and the rough handling from the Gendarmerie. It was quite obvious that our former hosts were devoid of all humanitarian feeling and principles. In their zeal of military conquest and lust for loot, murder and rapine in conquered territories, they were not interested in the welfare of humanity. They had no regard for prisoners of war or the peoples of the conquered territories except to be looked down upon, to be treated with suspicion, and possibly to be used as laborers in their grandiose schemes—which never went beyond the blue print stage!"

BAD CONDITIONS

"When looking back on our three years and eight months of interment, it is difficult to remember a time when we could say that conditions were not bad. Most of the troops in Hong Kong were housed in the Ma Tan Chung Camp, and later on at Argo Street Camp. The huts leaked badly whenever it rained, and despite repeated demands from the Japs for repair material, nothing was ever produced. There was no lighting and the sanitation was almost primitive. We were not provided with any anti-malaria equipment. Clothing and bedding were hard to come by."

"In regard to ration, we never received the same scale of rations in two consecutive months. It was impossible to live on the ration provided by the Japanese, so we had to obtain food by other methods which were not beneficial to our hosts."

"British medical officers were removed from the Indian Camp as the Japs did not want them to look after us. Lacking a single qualified doctor, you can well imagine the medical attention we received during the three years and eight months. Drugs were extremely scarce and very difficult to obtain. The medical comforts, food, and clothing sent out by Allied and Indian Red Cross Organizations, seldom, if ever, reached us. The story of these Red Cross goods is only too well-known in Hong Kong and other parts of the former Greater Commonwealth. The average mail received by Indians from home was about three letters for the entire interment period, and few if any, knew how many of their letters ever reached their destination."

300 DEAD

"The Japanese, on our protestations, made no bones about telling us that we prisoners were under Japanese Military Law and that no International Law with regard to prisoners existed in Japanese occupied territory. Our difficulties and maltreatment were, from time to time, pointed out to the appropriate Japanese authorities but we never received an answer, nor was anything ever done."

"In the Argyle Street Cemetery, there lie buried 300 Indian prisoners of war—a silent testimonial of Jap brutality and a silent testimonial of their own loyalty and devotion to duty. Some of the Japs responsible for these murders have already ended their short-lived careers by committing harakiri. The hands of justice have knocked on the doors of the criminals and, we hope, they will meet their just reward swiftly."

"Nobody could have been happier than we were on learning of the Jap surrender on August 14, although the Japanese did their best to withhold the news from us. It was the knowledge of victory some day, for which we lived. It was the thought of right prevailing over unrighteousness, that enabled us to put up with the privations and hardships which were so unnecessarily imposed on us. To give you some idea of the health of the Indian troops at the conclusion of hostilities, it was found after a medical inspection that 85 per cent. of the troops were suffering from pellagra!"

"Few of us will ever forget August 30, the day of entry of the British Fleet in Hong Kong Harbour. What a joy it was to see the British Marines! Bringing us release, news of good cheer, and hope for the future. We were also honoured by a visit from Admiral Harcourt and were very thankful for his kind words of sympathy and encouragement. "It was indeed a thrilling day—to see our own troops and the happy faces of the people of Hong Kong. How different were these smiling faces from those of a few days ago when the 'kempai' ruled with an iron hand, and intimidation, terror, starvation and murder were the order of the day."

OCCUPYING FORCE

"It is a piece of good news to hear that we will take part in the occupation of Japan. We, indeed, look forward to the day when we shall march through the streets of Tokyo and bring home to the Japanese some lessons which we have so painfully learnt. We must teach the Japanese what civilisation really means, otherwise we shall have failed in our duty to those who fought and died for democracy and decency. "To the peoples of the Allied countries and India we send our hearty congratulations on bringing the war to so victorious a conclusion."

STRENGTH OF REGIMENT

The following table shows Strength of the Regiment before the war, number of casualties etc.—(a) Strength of Regiment on December 8 1941.—(a) British officers 13, (b) Indian officers 20, (c) Indian other ranks and followers 998. (b) Numbers killed in action and died of wounds received in action.—(a) Lieut. Col. G. R. Kidd, 2-Lieut. R. G. Kerfoot, 2-Lieut. Gillmore, (b) Jemadar Dewan Singh, Jemadar Adal Sher, (c) Other 84. (c) Wounded in action.—British officers 2, Indian officers 4, Other ranks 480. (d) Not died in interment.—Other ranks 59. (e) Not occupied.—Other ranks 40. (f) Strength to-day.—British officers 11, Indian officers 21, Other ranks 815.

THE FLOOD RECEDES

London, Oct. 3.—It was officially revealed today that 200 large buildings in the London area have been vacated by the United States Army in the last six months. —Reuter.

PATTON SACKED

Berlin, Oct. 3.—Gen. George S. Patton, colourful commander of the American Third Army and head of the eastern half of the American occupation zone in Germany, has been relieved of his command by General Eisenhower.

Effective on October 7, he will assume command of the "paper" 15th Army. Lt.-Gen. L. K. Turcott will succeed to the Third Army and the Occupation Zone command. —Associated Press.

SCHOOL FEES

Sir.—When the authorities issued the decree limiting withdrawals from banks to \$200 per person, irrespective of the size of the family, they have apparently overlooked the fact that with the re-opening of schools fees have to be paid for those children who desire an education.

While there is one or two schools with Heads possessing a sane view of the present unsettled financial conditions, the majority of them appear to be under the illusion that parents could pick money from the streets or out of the thin air. These educational institutions are not only imposing an entrance fee but are also insisting on two months' fees in advance plus the purchase of unneeded books.

Due to the majority of teachers being repatriated, many of the old established schools have to confine themselves to a few classes and a smaller number of pupils, with the result that parents with young children of school age are perforce to send them to the schools charging unreasonable fees or alternatively, keeping them at home. Cannot the educational authorities do something in this matter as education is a matter of prime importance. How about a ruling that no entrance fees are to be charged and that school fees are to be paid in arrears? Yours, etc., PARENT.

FORMOSAN CAUGHT

A Formosan guard well known to Stanley internees was caught in Kowloon on Tuesday. He was hiding behind a wardrobe during the course of the search of the premises by Sgt. A. W. Salter of the Hong Kong Police.

He pleaded that he had been in Taipei up to that period.

Known in some quarters of Stanley Interment Camp as "Dopey," this ex-Formosan guard will appear before the Kowloon Magistrate to-day.

RAPWI IN KOWLOON

The R.A.P.W.I. Ordnance Depot Kowloon Wharf, is issuing clothing, toilet articles and boots to ex-prisoners-of-war and internees who are in need of them.

Due to the fact that there has been a sudden demand for goods for 10,000 people from China, this issue is not as generous now as it has been.

The issue is one pair of boots, slacks, shorts, shirt, pyjamas, vest, comb, brush, tooth brush, tooth paste and soap.

13TH NOT SO UNLUCKY

The San Min Chu I (Three Principles of the People) Youth Association of Hong Kong made a round with a truck of all Chinese shops in Nathan Road yesterday, requesting contributions toward the comfort of the Chinese 13th Army, North China-bound.

As a result, a lorry-load of tobacco, Chinese wine, lamps, electric torches, shoes, stockings and socks was collected for the Chinese troops.

BLACK MARKET

Chinese gold yesterday was being bought at 700 dollars a toad, and gold at 650.

Black market rates for currency were H.K.\$8.50 for one American dollar, H.K.\$18.20 for one Australian pound, H.K.\$1.45 for 100 Chinese National dollars; and H.K.\$1.00 for 1,100 military yen.

Canberra, Oct. 3.

Proposals are under way, and likely to be adopted, for a general amnesty to military prisoners convicted of offences against wartime regulations.—Reuter.

HONG KONG MILITARY GOVERNMENT

In Re: Custodian Proclamation No. 10 of 1945.

SALE BY TENDER (S 176)

The Acting Custodian of Property is prepared to receive bids in writing for the purchase of a quantity of fire and water damaged paper now lying in Chungking Arcade off Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Inspection may be made on application to the watchman on the site.

Bids, in sealed covers, should be left at the Acting Custodian's Office, Second Floor, Mercantile Bank Building, Queen's Road, Victoria, on or before Noon 10th October, 1945.

A deposit of Dollars One Hundred must be made on deposit of each tender, which will be returned if tender is not accepted.

The Acting Custodian does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

R. A. WICKERSON,

CONTROLLER OF GODOWNS, ACTING CUSTODIAN OF PROPERTY.

Victoria, 1st October, 1945.

NOTICE

"EXCHANGE BUILDING"

14, Des Voeux Road Central.

Tenants of the above building on 25th December, 1941 and those persons who claim to have been in occupation of Offices in the building at 31st August, 1945 are requested to apply to Mr. A. W. Brown, Lane, Crawford, Ltd., 1st Floor, on Friday the 5th instant at 9.30 A.M. for the purpose of inspecting their premises.

J. H. B. Lee,

D. A. D. C. A.

(Posts & Telegraphs).

2nd October, 1945.

DOG OWNERS

Service patrols have been ordered to destroy any straying dogs, which are found to be mangy and ill-conditioned, to prevent the spread of Rabies.

Dog owners are asked to keep their dogs from straying.

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION,

Kowloon.

DAVID BOAG & CO., LTD.

We beg to announce that we have now occupied our former premises:

Office—

Chartered Bank Building.

(1st floor).

Factory & Godowns—

Quarry Bay.

NOTICE

Will anybody who has in their possession or who knows the whereabouts of any records, furniture and goods belonging to our firm, kindly communicate with us.

Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co., Ltd.,

Room 201, Bank of East Asia Bldg.

NOTICE

We have to-day resumed practice at our former address, Windsor House, 1st floor, 12, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. Nos. 26695 and 26696.

BRUTTON & CO.,

Solicitors & Notaries.

1st October, 1945.

POSTPONED

DUE TO LACK OF ELECTRICITY "THE WEEKLY CHINA MAIL" IS NOT ON SALE TO-DAY. IT IS HOPED TO BE ABLE TO PRINT THE FOURTH EDITION THIS EVENING AND HAVE IT ON SALE IN THE STREETS TOMORROW MORNING

PLACE YOUR ORDER TO-DAY FOR DELIVERY OVERSEAS

OVERSEAS (INCLUDING POSTAGE)	
PREPAID	
3 Months	\$ 5.50
6 Months	\$11.00
One Year	\$22.00

ALL THE LOCAL NEWS OF THE WEEK FROM "THE CHINA MAIL" AND "HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD."

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE, LTD.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 1st FLOOR.

Tels. 32312 & 33923.

NOTICE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The Education Department has now moved to the Third Floor, Fire Brigade Building.

(Sd.)—A. St. G. WALTON,
Acting Director of Education.

QUEEN'S THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY

At 2.30 & 7.30 p.m.

SAIL HO!

The cry that loosed the fury of the Robin Hood of the sea!

ERROL FLYNN

in

"THE SEA HAWK"

with

BRENDA MARSHALL & CLAUDE RAINES

Directed by MICHAEL CURTIZ

Made by Erich Wolfgang Korngold.

A Warner Bros. First National Picture.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY

At 2.30 & 7.30 p.m.

The amazing inside story of the \$1,000,000 a-year slot-machine racket!

"KING OF GAMBLERS"

A Paramount Picture.

With AKIM TAMIROFF & LLOYD NOLAN

TO-MORROW

"BORN TO DANCE"

Starring: Eleanor Powell & James Stewart.

TO-DAY AT THE KING'S

Daily at 2.30 & 7.30 p.m.

ROSALIND RUSSELL & MELVYN DOUGLAS

in

"THIS THING CALLED LOVE"

A Columbia Picture.

LEE THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY

At 2.30 & 7.15 P.M.

"CAR 99"

A Paramount Picture.

A story that promises the utmost in screen excitement...

melodrama that races like lightning as it sweeps through the secret byways and shifty shadows of a great city.

Chinese Call for Action Against Siam

NOTHING QUITE RIGHT

London, Oct. 3. M. Molotov to-day wrote to Mr. Byrnes in reference to the formation of the Far East Commission, and the statement that Russia had agreed to the invitation extended.

M. Molotov says that this is not strictly accurate. Russia was in favour of the proposal, but felt that an Allied Control Council must be set up in Japan before a Joint Commission can be set up.—Reuter.

Kramer Tells His Story

Laneburg, Germany, Oct. 3. A STATEMENT FROM JOSEF KRAMER, IN WHICH HE DECLARED HE WAS "SATISFIED" HE HAD DONE HIS BEST TO REMEDY CONDITIONS IN THE BELSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP WHERE HE WAS COMMANDANT, WAS READ IN COURT AS THE PROSECUTION PREPARED TO CLOSE ITS WAR CRIMES CASE AGAINST THE BELSEN GANG.

The statement signed by Kramer required one hour and 20 minutes for reading by Capt. S. M. Stewar of the war crimes department who interviewed the defendant on June 22 while he was being held in the camp by British troops.

Kramer's statement traced his concentration camp career, from its start in 1932 when he volunteered for the S.S.

From his first job as a minor officer at Dachau, he worked up the ladder through Ravensbrück, Natzweiler, Litzow, Markhausen in Austria and Auschwitz before getting the Belsen camp in September, 1944. He is a native of Munich.

"I am married and have three children," his statement said. "I volunteered for the S.S. in 1932. I had no training whatsoever for a concentration camp. I did not volunteer for this specific kind of duty. When the S.S. was taken over by the army, I volunteered for active service as I would have preferred a fighting job, but I was told I would have to do the job for which I was detailed."

DEATH RATE. In November 1940, Kramer returned to Dachau for training as a Lager Fuehrer or camp leader. In April of the next year he became camp leader at the Natzweiler Camp and became commandant in October, 1942.

There was a crematorium at this camp and the death rate, he said, was dependent upon the season. All were natural deaths. There were twenty or twenty-five prisoner breaks while Kramer was there, and ten of the prisoners who tried to escape were shot. Four or five others were beaten or whipped. "The culprits got 10 or 15 lashes," Kramer said.

"When I was Lager Fuehrer I supervised this myself. The punishment was administered, with or without wooden sticks, three or four feet long. Two months before I left the camp eight or nine dogs arrived and were employed to prevent prisoners from escaping."

350 DEATHS WEEKLY. Kramer returned to Auschwitz in May 1942 and he was put in charge of one part of the camp and called the camp commandant. There were between 350 and 500 deaths weekly. All these people died from natural causes, either illness or old age.

Prisoners went to work at five in the morning in the summer, and returned at eight o'clock at night, sometimes even later. They worked seven days.

Earlier, the court heard of the slave market conducted at one compound at Auschwitz where prisoners were selected to work in a huge factory run by the German Dye Trust, I.G. Farben Industrie. A number of Britons were among its forty-thousand workers.—Reuter.

EMPRESS DEATH

Norman Hallvik, a sixteen-year-old Norwegian lad, who was at Stanley Internment Camp, died aboard the "Empress of Australia," a letter from the vessel disclosed.

The liner was stopped at sea during the night for the funeral. Norman had suffered from diabetes at Stanley, but seemed in good health when he embarked.

CHANGE OF DRONES

London, Oct. 3. It was announced by the Air Ministry to-day that American Trans-Atlantic planes will no longer land at Prestwick as they have been doing for the last two years, but will put down at Forne, in Ireland.—Reuter.

CHUNGKING, OCT. 3.

FORMER CHINESE RESIDENTS OF SIAM HAVE CALLED ON GEN. CHEN CHEN, ACTING GENERAL CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, TO EXPRESS THE HOPE THAT CHINESE TROOPS WILL BE DISPATCHED IMMEDIATELY TO PROTECT CHINESE RESIDENTS.

THEY ALSO WANT CHINESE TROOPS TO PARTICIPATE IN ALLIED DISARMING OF SIAMESE POLICE, WHICH THEY HAVE DEMANDED AS A COUNTER MEASURE, AFTER THE CHINESE-SIAMESE CLASHES.

Returned Chinese came to national government headquarters with an appeal for redress for what they contend is the Siamese government's hostile attitude toward 2,500,000 Chinese in Siam.

They were received first by Wu Ting Chang, secretary-general of the national government, who assured them the government is greatly concerned and is seeking a satisfactory settlement. Later they acted on the Foreign Ministry with similar demands.

The group said it had sent messages to General MacArthur and Lord Louis Mountbatten, demanding that hostile Siamese be tried immediately as war criminals.

Bangkok was the scene of clashes a few days ago, which, according to reports reaching here, resulted from Chinese attempts to celebrate the victory of the Allied forces over Japan.—Associated Press.

BLUE PRINT FOR INDIA

LONDON, OCT. 3.—PROFESSOR GEORGE CATLIN, BRITISH LABOUR INTELLECTUAL AND SUPPORTER OF THE INDIAN NATIONALIST ASPIRATIONS, WHO IS HOPING TO VISIT INDIA SHORTLY, YESTERDAY DISCUSSED WITH NEHRU HIS (NEHRU'S) "BLUE PRINT" FOR INDIA.

PROFESSOR CATLIN UNDERLINED THE POSSIBILITY OF FORMING A BRIDGE OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE NEW BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND INDIA WHICH WAS UNDERLINED IN THE EMPHASIS GIVEN BY NEHRU TO THE SOCIALIST ASPECT OF THE CONGRESS POLICY.

"The problem of Britain and India," said Professor Catlin, "is a problem of mutual understanding and confidence—of trust in each other bona fides."

"The danger lies in the inherent distrust of British officialdom by the Congress leaders, many of whom have had to serve long terms of imprisonment for their cause. Therefore, it becomes important that new bridges should be built, based for example upon a share of common philosophy between the Socialist Government of Britain and the Congress policy as stressed by Jawaharlal Nehru."—Reuter.

LONDON SPEECHES

London, Oct. 3.—Mr. P. B. Seal, speaking in London to-day, in reference to events in Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies, said if Lord Louis Mountbatten did not want to destroy the faith of the Indian people in the Labour Government, he should not allow Indian and British troops to be used to suppress the nationalist movement—they should be used only as trustees for the United Nations.

Mr. W. G. Cove, M.P., said he believed that in the interests of the British Government and of good will between ourselves and India, we have to move forward from the position of Dominion Status. British past relationship with India has been poisoned by the lack of confidence. Labour Government ought to make a clean cut and declare unequivocally that it stands for Indian independence within a measurable distance of time.

Other speakers included Mr. A. Roy, grandson of the late Mr. P. C. Das, Professor C. M. Joad and Mr. Hector Hughes, M.P.—Reuter.

ADDS CONFUSION

GLASGOW, OCT. 3.—THE "GLASGOW HERALD" IN AN EDITORIAL YESTERDAY ON JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S "BLUE PRINT" FOR INDIA, SAYS: "THE PERSONAL POSITION OF THIS REMARKABLE POLITICAL LEADER IS UNIQUE AND UNPARALLELED."

"He sets forth his scheme in the hour of political crisis, well knowing that by so doing, he is making confusion worse confounded."

"When he stands forth as a nationalist, he is sure of his immense following, but when he speaks as a socialist, he represents the minority and uses a language that is still strange to India. And when again, he demands scientific development and industrialization, he is avowing beliefs which his colleague Gandhi denounces as a satanic doctrine."—Reuter.

Soekarno Movement Belittled

SINGAPORE, OCT. 3. SEVERAL THOUSAND DUTCH PEOPLE, FORMER PRISONERS OF WAR AND IN THOSE NOW IN SINGAPORE, BELITTLED THE "NATIONALIST MOVEMENT" IN JAVA.

They believe that Dr. Soekarno, leader of the Indonesian nationalist movement, is being given more attention than is justified.

The Editor of the Batavia news paper "Java Bode" said: "This man is an ambitious agitator who was sentenced to exile by the Netherlands East Indies Government for propaganda leading to violence."

"This Dr. Soekarno was the man who raised Java troops to fight the Allies, who burned American, British and Dutch flags and who cried out all kinds of condemnation against the Western nations."

"We believe he will receive a fair but searching trial," the editor of the "Java Bode" added.—Reuter.

Cairo Crime Arrests

CAIRO, OCT. 3. TWO OF THE FOUR GUARDS, ACCOMPANYING M. ANBA THEOPHILUS, COPTIC ARCHBISHOP OF JERUSALEM, WHO WAS SHOT DEAD IN A FIELD, WHILE INSPECTING A BUSH MONASTERY ESTATE OF WHICH HE IS TRUSTEE, HAVE BEEN ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH COMPLICITY IN THE CRIME.

Nine shots were fired at the Archbishop from a distance of about twenty feet and struck him in the heart, breast and face.

One report says that the Archbishop had been arranging the transport of crops from the monastery estate to neighbouring towns for sale and was killed by Bedouins, who resented the foodstuffs being moved from their village.

Another theory is that the Sudanese watchmen, who were dismissed from the monastery last year, were responsible for the shooting.

The Archbishop was a well-known reformer and had great influence in the Councils of the Coptic Church.

The funeral took place yesterday.—Reuter.

BRILLIANT WORK BY U.S. AIR FORCE

CHUNGKING, OCT. 3. IN ONE OF THE GREATEST TROOP MOVEMENT ACHIEVEMENTS IN FAR EAST MILITARY HISTORY, THE TRANSPORT OF 30,000 CHINESE SIXTH ARMY TROOPS FROM CHINKIANG TO NANKING HAS BEEN COMPLETED 20 DAYS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE BY THE U.S. 10TH AIR FORCE'S 443RD TROOP CARRIER GROUP.

THE JOB WAS EXPECTED TO TAKE 45 DAYS BUT WAS FINISHED IN 25, POSSIBLY PARTLY BECAUSE THE AIRMEN KNEW THEY HAD TO FINISH IT BEFORE THEY COULD GO BACK TO THE UNITED STATES. THEY FLEW FROM DAWN TO DUSK TO ESTABLISH WHAT MAY BE AN ALL-TIME RECORD FOR AIR LIFTS.

The planes carried at least 30 soldiers with their field equipment and additional cargo, for a total of three and three-quarter tons per flight.

Deployment of the Chinese Sixth Army to Nanking and adjacent cities of the Yangtze Valley was one of the pressing moves in re-occupation of China.

The Sixth was needed badly to take over the surrender of an estimated 70,000 Japanese at Nanking. Movement overland would have taken months and would have delayed the establishment of the capital at Nanking and the disarming of the Japanese.

Sixth Army troops had been trucked to Chihkiang from posts throughout South-East China. Heavy equipment was loaded in transports at midnight for the first flights. The first plane took off at dawn. The distance was 630 miles.

1,000,000 GALLONS OF GAS. At Nanking the turn-around took less than half an hour and the planes sped back for more troops. Truck-loads of gas-

DOGLESS DAY

London, Oct. 3. Dog racing in the London area on Friday nights, when the working man has his money in his pocket, has been prohibited in the London area. The figures suggest that London has been going to the dogs to a disturbing extent.—Reuter.

Same Old Amery

LONDON, OCT. 3. MR. L. S. AMERY, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, DECLARED TO-DAY THAT THE PRIVILEGE OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE IN WORLD TRADE IS BRITAIN'S "BIRTHRIGHT," WHICH WE CANNOT SELL FOR ANY MESS OF POTAGE.

"There can be no greater injury to the cause of good relations with the United States, let alone to the unity of the Empire, than to allow it to be thought that Imperial Preference is a subject we are prepared to discuss with any outsider."

Mr. Amery spoke to a meeting in London.

He blamed the 1931 depression upon an attempt after the last war to restore nineteenth century conditions of trade, "more particularly restoration of the gold standard and the most favoured nation clause."

Mr. Amery said: "The impact of this state of affairs on the immense dynamic power of the American system was disastrous. The policy advocated by the United States to-day would, if accepted by the world, undoubtedly lead on to similar disaster."

He scoffed at a theory that "salvation" would be found in worldwide reduction of tariffs.

He argued that that view ignored "the fact that our production would have to meet that of equally well-equipped factories of cheap labour countries and the cheap surplus of America's immense production, not to mention the possible dumping of a totalitarian country like Russia."—Associated Press.

Another theory is that the Sudanese watchmen, who were dismissed from the monastery last year, were responsible for the shooting.

The Archbishop was a well-known reformer and had great influence in the Councils of the Coptic Church.

The funeral took place yesterday.—Reuter.

Grief And Shock!

London, Oct. 2.—Grief and shock at the reported statement by Dr. Asad, leader of the Indian Congress, pledging the Indian Congress to the support of the Arabs in Palestine as "against those of us who think that a national home for the Jewish people ought to be established," was expressed by A. Silverman, Member of Parliament and Labour back bench, who was one of the guests and speakers at the Committee of India London

MR. BEVAN UPSETS M. MOLOTOV

LONDON, OCT. 3. A RELIABLE SOURCE HIGH WITHIN THE COUNCILS OF THE FIVE-POWER CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS SAID TO-DAY THAT THE SOVIET COMMISSAR, M. MOLOTOV THREATENED TO GO HOME OVER THE WEEK-END AFTER A HEATED VERBAL CLASH WITH THE BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER, MR. ERNEST BEVIN.

M. MOLOTOV WAS REPORTED BY A PERSON WHO WAS PRESENT AS HAVING TAKEN EXCEPTION TO A REMARK BY MR. BEVIN THAT THE SOVIET COMMISSAR'S METHODS WERE "HITLERIAN."

The clash occurred when M. Molotov demanded that the Ministers revoke the decision of September 11 procedure, which permitted France and China to sit in on all discussions.

This is the issue which had deadlocked the conference for more than a week, with Russia insisting on adherence to the Potsdam decisions, by which only the Big Three ministers would discuss and draft the treaties for the Balkans.

M. Molotov was reported to have said that when the group reached an agreement in common and then on closer study realized their mistake, they should reconsider and re-open the subject.

To this Mr. Bevin was understood to have retorted: "I never heard anything more like Hitlerian methods."

ULTIMATUM

According to witnesses, Mr. Bevin's remark was translated into French and Russian while the conference sat tensely waiting for the expected explosion.

When the interpreters finished, M. Molotov left his chair, it was reported, walked toward the door of the council room and said: "Unless that remark is withdrawn I am leaving the room and the conference."

There were a few moments of silence, then Mr. Bevin withdrew his remark and M. Molotov returned to his chair.

M. Molotov reportedly made a speech full of implications and innuendoes and implied that previous Foreign Minister's meetings were successful because they were held at Tehran and Moscow. The conference appeared near its end.—Associated Press.

Palestine Picture Overdrawn

PALESTINE, OCT. 3.—THE LEADER OF THE ARAB PALESTINE PARTY SAID THAT HIS ORGANISATION WAS WELL AWARE OF ILLEGAL LANDINGS OF JEWS AND WERE CONSIDERING WHAT STEPS THEY SHOULD TAKE.

The landings are carried out under cover of a crack force of armed Jews, specially trained for the purpose. The risk of a serious clash with grave and widespread consequences is obvious.

The Jewish military organisation known as Haganah includes 25,000 men with field training on Commando lines and armed accordingly.

They are tough and mobile and have the advantage of being able to operate in a country whose peoples are willing accessories. Another eight thousand are largely trained on the lines of the British Home Guard.

But any impression that every Jew is offering a Tommy-gun and every Arab pointing a rifle from the Judean hilltop is wrong. At the moment Palestine is going about its business as usual. There are no new restrictions on public movements and transport is running normally. The streets are safe, cinema full and sports grounds noisy with the first of the season's football matches. Under currents are grim but no one wants to precipitate a crisis.—Reuter.

LATER SHOPPING

Shops in London's central district are now permitted to open until 6 p.m. Up to now, under wartime regulations they were compelled to close at four in the afternoon.—Reuter.

luncheon celebration of Gandhi's birthday to-day.

Silverman said: "I do hope that our Indian friends who have fought so magnificently and alone for their own freedom will even in the midst of their own struggle, spare thought for another people who also may legitimately claim a place. If not in the sun, at any rate in the shade in a land which they themselves may wish to live."

Silverman said he hoped something might be done before the Indian National Congress was irrevocably committed.—Reuter.

Strange Conflict

WASHINGTON, OCT. 3. THE WHITE HOUSE YESTERDAY PLATLY DENIED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD RECEIVED A REPLY FROM THE BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER, MR. CLEMENT ATTLEE, TO HIS LETTER ABOUT THE ADMISSION OF JEWS INTO PALESTINE.

The Presidential Press Secretary, Mr. Charles G. Ross, said: "There has been no letter from Prime Minister Attlee on the Palestine question."

This follows Monday's statement from the Ministry of Information in London.

It is learned authoritatively here that Mr. Attlee's reply was sent to President Truman by telegram and not by letter on September 16, and was received by the President the same day.

The apparent discrepancy appears to have been caused by the fact that the reply was by telegram.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Tokyo, Oct. 3.—The occupation of Japan will be extended to-morrow for the first time to Hokkaido, the northernmost island of Japan, where American troops will be landed.—Reuter.

Batavia, Oct. 3.—Fifty were killed and 150 wounded in further clashes between Japanese troops and Indonesian nationalists in the Sourabaya area, according to a report reaching here.—Reuter.

RADIO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 1945.

BW HONGKONG Broadcasting on Frequencies of 690 Kilocycles and from 12.30-1.30 p.m., 6.00-7.30 p.m. and 9.00-10.30 p.m. on 9.47 Megacycles.

H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Half an hour of Dance Music.

1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Mozart's Symphony in B Major.

1.30 p.m.—Ania Dorfmann, Emanuel Feuermann on the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—Songs by Elizabeth Bohman.

6.42 p.m.—Scarlatti—"Good Humoured Ladies" Ballet.

7.02 p.m.—News & Announcements.

7.10 p.m.—Kilenny Playing Chopin Studies.

7.30 p.m.—Comp. of Edward German.

8.00 p.m.—Variety with Elsie Doris, Vera, Len Bermon, and Gino Bordini-His Hawaiians.

9.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

9.10 p.m.—STUDIO—Lt. Commander Potter on "Five Seas in Five Years."

9.30 p.m.—STUDIO—Hil Lorenzo, at the Piano.

10.00 p.m.—LONDON Relay—News—Sideights from the Papers.

10.10 p.m.—Dance Music.

10.30 p.m.—Close Down.

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